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The army's social work is found in its importance as a factor of discipline and moral culture. As regards the social work of peace in state and society, the existing division of classes should be maintained; a special law of inheritance for the landowners (providing for the entail of the whole estate to one heir) should be made, while for the capitalists the present laws will do; the army-budget must be kept up; the existing corn-laws must remain unaltered; the capitalists on one side and the workingmen on the other side should be organized into unions for the sake of regulating their mutual relations, *etc., etc.* Finally, science and art should above all be made to serve the welfare of man.

Such are the author's sapient suggestions as to the social training and the social policy which are successfully to combat social-democracy in Germany, and lead the country on to a normal state of peace.

P. FIREMAN.

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Le Droit des Femmes et le Mariage. Par LOUIS BRIDEL. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1893. — 167 pp.

In this little treatise M. Bridel has written an excellent résumé of woman's condition before the law in all the countries of Europe and in the United States. The book is divided into five parts, treating in order of the educational, economic, political, marital and civil rights of woman. There is some confusion of the last two topics, the subject in one being much the same as in the other, and not much space is given to woman's educational rights. The distinction also between political and civil rights might reasonably be modified. The chapters dealing with these various subjects are confined to a clear and careful statement of the facts regarding the growth and present condition of the law in regard to the rights of woman. Not the least suggestive and interesting is the connection which the author points out between the social and religious condition of different countries and the extent to which woman's equality with man is recognized.

As a clear and succinct account of the subject the volume can be very well recommended. It does not show on its surface the amount of work required to produce it, but this must have been very great. The only defect which the student would charge to the book is its failure to outline the moral and economic principles upon which the existing condition of woman is based. This, however, would be a

doubtful criticism, desirable as such a feature would be, inasmuch as this task did not regularly fall within a comparative examination of the facts. But students will not often find a book that will give so good a bird's-eye view of the whole subject. J. H. HYSLOP.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Die Bestellung der Privaten Beleuchtungsgesellschaften zu Stadt und Staat. Von Dr. JOHN HENRY GRAY. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1893. — 167 pp.

In this monograph, which appears as the fourth number in the eighth volume of the publications of the *Staatswissenschaftlichen Seminar* at Halle, Professor Gray, now of the Northwestern University, has given us an excellent account of the experience of Vienna and Paris under the private ownership of their gas works. He shows that the Vienna company received its franchise without sufficient provision for public control, and that in consequence great discontent has existed, so that municipal ownership seems almost certain to follow the expiration of the present franchise in 1899.

In Paris, the present company entered in 1855 upon a fifty-year contract, which has secured to the city an advantage over most other cities that have private ownership. In addition to a tax of about eleven cents per thousand feet, and a fixed tax of \$40,000 a year, the city receives one-half of the excess of profit over fourteen per cent. These items of revenue to the city amount, according to Professor Gray, to about seven centimes per kubikmeter, or about forty cents per thousand feet. The price of gas to private consumers during the fifty years is about \$1.70 per thousand, and to the city one-half as much. The average price of the two, in view of the relative amounts sold in 1891, is about \$1.42. Deducting the forty cents tax, the net cost to the consumer, or the community, is \$1.02, as against from \$0.62 to \$0.77 in different parts of London.

The capital stock since 1870 has been limited to 84,000,000 francs, of which 30,000,000 have been practically canceled by a yearly reserve set apart for the purpose, in preparation for city appropriation of the works in 1905, soon to be noticed. The bonded indebtedness appears to be 232,400,000 francs. The total present capitalization is therefore 286,400,000 francs, or about \$5.17 per thousand feet of the gas used in 1891. This capitalization might be less, if the company were not obliged, in every asphalt-paved street and in every other street over forty-six feet wide, to lay two sets of mains,